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REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 029 Supp 039 *11 February 1980*

Reportage on Events in Iran

Qotbzadeh Reportedly Wants Hostages Released Soon 1
Foreign Ministry on Qotbzadeh Statement 1
Qotbzadeh Denial 1
Ahmad Khomeyni's Visit to Embassy 2
AFP Report 2
Bani-Sadr Interview 3
Bani-Sadr KEYHAN Interview [6 Feb] 4
'Students' Interview 5
'Students' Meeting 10
Tabriz Students' Support Captors 11
Chief of Staff, Air Force Commander Meet With Bani-Sadr 11
Army Chief Message to Bani-Sadr [KEYHAN 5 Feb] 11
Revolution Council Meeting 12
Bani-Sadr AL-ITTIHAD Interview 12
TEHRAN: U.S. Postpones Economic Sanctions 13
U.S. Canadian Newsmen Arrested, Expelled 13
MacBride's Statement to REUTER Reported 13
Defense Minister Chamran Discloses U.S. 'Plot' 14
Tehran Prosecutor Criticizes Minatchi's Arrest 15
Minatchi on 'Students' Charges 15
Minatchi Press Conference 17
Bani-Sadr Addresses Khomeyni's Visitors 18
Honecker Sends Congratulations to Bani-Sadr 18
Bani-Sadr Appoints Finance Ministry Supervisor 19
Labor Minister's Resignation 19
Bani-Sadr Receives Algerian Delegation 19
Doctors Tell Khomeyni Not To Attend Marches 19
Spokesman Discusses USSR Troop Movements 19
Foreign Ministry on Superpower Presence 20
AFP Report 22
Soviet Envoy on Threat 22
Bani-Sadr Telegram to Brezhnev 22
Tudeh Party Supports 'Major Aims' of Khomeyni Policy 23
[Paris L'HUMANITE 31 Jan]
Kurdish Operations Against Iraq Continue 23
More on Kurdish Operations 25
PARS Reports 'Insurgents' Attack From Iraq 25
Bani-Sadr Receives Algerian Ambassador 9 Feb 26
Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh To Visit Greece 12 Feb 26
PLO Representative in Ahvaz Praises Revolution 26
Bani-Sadr Meeting With PLO Representative 27
'Arafat Arrival in Tehran 27
'Arafat Interview 27

'Critical' Situation in Gonbad-e Kavus Reported 27
Revolution Guards Statement 28
Gorgan Guards' Statement 29
Gonbad Security Council Statement 29
Governor General on Incidents 31
Casualties From Fighting 31
Tank Attack on Gonbad 31
Breakdown of Cease-fire 32
More on Clashes 32
Situation in Kordestan Calm for Past Few Days 32
Khuzestan Explosions, Turkish Islamic Resurgence Discussed 33
Armored Troops Issue Notice 34
Heart Specialists Visit Ailing Baluchi Religious Leader 34
Kermanshah Officials Report Situation 'Calm, Normal' 34
Esfahan Religious Community Sends Message to Bani-Sadr 35
Khomeyni Sends Message To Commemorate Martyrs 36
Armed Forces To Parade in Tehran 11 Feb 37
Message to Parade Watchers 37
Guards Corps Statement 37
Collapse of Viewing Stand 38
Bahraini Front Statement 38
Oil Pipeline Sabotaged in Ilam Province 38
Oil Minister Discusses Industry Situation 39
Habibi Discusses Revolution's Radio, Television Policy 40
Microwave Communications Outage Reported 41
PAP: Abadan Guards Call for Arrest of Madani 41
Experts Asked To Reorganize Armed Forces 42
Sunni Religious Leader Hospitalized in Tehran 42
NVOI Discusses Egypt, U.S. Threat to Gulf 42

QOTBZADEH REPORTEDLY WANTS HOSTAGES RELEASED SOON

TA090712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 9 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has said that if it is necessary force will be used to make the extremists holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran release the hostages. Qotbzadeh was speaking to a British television station and theae are the most severe remarks by an Iranian politician against the students holding the hostages.

He said that at first the authorities would try and persuade the extremists politely; however, if the Revolution Council makes the decision, force will be used. At the same time, the students yesterday received firm support for their position from Ayatollah Khomeyni's son who visited the hostages yesterday. Upon leaving, Khomeyni junior said that the hostages will be released only after the deposed shah is extradited to Iran together with his money.

Foreign Ministry on Qotbzadeh Statement

LD091529 Hamburg DPA in German 1317 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Tehran--The Iranian Foreign Ministry was at pains today to tone down the public statement by its head, Qotbzadeh, that the Iranian Government would if necessary use force to clear the occupants from the U.S. Embassy. Qotbzadeh's spokesman, Nasir Salami, told DPA that in his interview with [British] Independent Television news his minister did not use the term "force."

"This is an arbitrary interpretation by the journalists," Salami said.

Salami said that there are no prospects yet of an early release of the hostages. Asked about the worldwide diplomatic efforts and clear signs that their release is imminent, he replied: "I shall make inquiries as to how you can arrive at that conclusion." Salami refused to say anything about the negotiations behind the scenes between the Iranian Government and the United Nations.

Qotbzadeh Denial

LD101234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1120 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that news items connected with the press conference given by Sadeq Qotbzadeh to the independent British television station have claimed that the minister of foreign affairs of the Iranian Islamic Republic has said that in order to free the American hostages, if necessary Iranian authorities will have recourse to force.

The minister of foreign affairs of our country told us during a telephone conversation that: "The expression as quoted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS employed the word 'force.'" However, he said he did not use this word. The real opinion of the minister of foreign affairs of the Iranian Islamic Republic is that there will be no need to have recourse to force in circumstances where the issue can be solved by means of discussion and the mutual understanding that exists between officials and the students.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported from London that Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Iranian Islamic Republic, during a conversation that was broadcast from London on Friday, announced that Iranian officials would have recourse to force should it be necessary in order to free the American hostages. Qotzbadeh was asked if at the present he intended to use force in order to take back the American Embassy. He replied that there is no need for such an action and that the matter can be pursued through discussions, encouragement and persuasion.

Ahmad Khomeyni's Visit to Embassy

LD081745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] This afternoon Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, Imam Khomeyni's son, went to a gathering of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in the American den of espionage and talked to them.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, while visiting the hostages, talked to some of them. In his meeting with the hostages, he said: The American Government has not regained its senses yet; otherwise it would have extradited the criminal Mohammad Reza and would have handed over his plundered wealth so that the nation of Iran would grant the hostages one decree of pardon and set them free. Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, addressing the hostages, stated: Compare the Islamic treatment you receive from the Iranian students with the way the American Government treats Iranians residing in America or blacks and Indians in America and make your own judgment.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mehdi Jamarani was also present at the meeting.

Archbishop Capucci, the struggling Christian bishop, also went to the American den of espionage this afternoon and met the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. He also paid a visit to the American hostages. Archbishop Capucci in the meeting said: Contrary to the poisonous propaganda launched by the American Government, the hostages are healthy and are living in good conditions.

Today a huge crowd of those who took part in the Friday prayers marched towards the den of espionage and asked for the continuation of revelation statements by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy over the Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The demonstrators asked the students to continue their revolutionary behavior until the return of the shah and, following the imam's line, not to accept any compromise. Personnel of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and families of those who were disabled or martyred during the revolution were among the demonstrators.

AFP Report

NC091830 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 9 (AFP)--Iranian television today broadcast a film of the American hostages' meeting yesterday with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's son Ahmed in the occupied U.S. Embassy here, the first screening of the hostages in a month and a half.

The broadcast showed two male hostages speaking with Ahmad and a small group exchanging a few words with Msgr. Hilarion Capucci, former Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the Islamic "students" who took the hostages captive during the embassy takeover on November 4 today held their first press conference in two months, though none of the journalists saw the hostages or observed any sign of their presence.

Speaking with over a dozen correspondents inside the embassy, two "student" spokesmen reiterated their position on the hostages and loyalty to Ayatollah Khomeyni rather than new President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

Bani-Sadr Interview

LD101841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has stated: We do not want to live under U.S. domination; we regard as a compromise any policy that accepts such a domination as a reality, and we strongly condemn it.

In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr expressed his views regarding the way in which the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy operate, the elections and the outlook for activities relative to the election of the Majles and the issue of prices.

Dr Bani-Sadr stated: I have commented on this matter a great deal: The move on the U.S. Embassy and the occupation of it were in fact the expression of the people's demand that we not live under U.S. domination, that we regard as a compromise any policy that accepts such a domination as a reality and that we condemn it. Thus, to this extent and in this context the occupation of the embassy is something that deserves to be praised, and something that has satisfied our people.

Bani-Sadr added: Of course, in their interview the students have said: We have not interfered in affairs and we have only expressed an opinion. But it must be said that inviting 50 Americans to Iran is not voicing an opinion. This is something for the Foreign Ministry to do, and, even if one wants to do such a thing, it is for one's government to do it. One should do this through the Foreign Ministry, and not bring 50 guests to the airport without the slightest knowledge of the Foreign Ministry. This is the way they behaved when they invited representatives of world liberation movements to Iran without bothering to inform the Foreign Ministry. Of course, the foreign minister claims that the students even issue orders to foreign embassies. If this situation were to continue and if they were to interfere and intervene not by expressing opinions, but by executive officials, then this will create a new center of government. And this is something which I cannot accept, and if they are followers of the imam's policy--and they are, God willing--they should not allow themselves to become involved in such matters.

We now have a country in which we have many problems here and there. Those who follow the imam's policy should unify the decisionmaking centers as far as possible so that others would fear this unity of command and unity of decisionmaking and thus would be unable to hatch a plot every day. There are 10 to 15 decisionmaking centers in Tehran. There are several in the provinces, and no one would give them 2 cents. Dr Bani-Sadr added: The best encouragement we could offer those following the imam's policy would be to invite them to exercise discipline. They themselves should submit to revolutionary discipline, so that we may be able to extradite the country from crises.

Bani-Sadr was asked: You won 10 million votes in the elections, and 10 million more did not vote. What measures would you adopt to win over to your side those who did not vote for you? Dr Bani-Sadr said in reply: This is not a correct calculation. Probably between 3 and 3.5 million people did not vote. Others voted, but did not vote for me.

I am the first president in the history of mankind to be elected with such a majority in a free election. No other president has ever been elected with such a majority. Conditions for my elections were also unfavorable to me, as everyone knows. According to public opinion polls conducted after the elections, 52 percent of those did not vote for me are satisfied with my election. Bani-Sadr said: I will continue the same policy I had before the election--each issue should be considered so as to establish whether it concerns the heart of society or a small segment of it. The president should not keep himself busy with problems relating to small sections of society. He should address himself to matters concerning the society as a whole. For example, let us consider the problem of prices.

If higher or lower prices concerned only a limited section of Tehran, the matter would not be for the president to handle or to busy himself with. But this concerns the society as a whole. In this case, the president should devote all his time to solving it. Of course, when public problems begin to move toward a resolution, the level of public consensus will also be raised. The main problem lies in the fact that Iran is facing an extremely difficult situation. Of course, there is this great hope--the public will.

Bani-Sadr then referred to ways of solving problems, and said: We should consider how to get out of this difficult situation. Each part of our country has its own peculiar problem. Iran's economy is not one which can be rebuilt in one sector, for it is a monumental sickness which should be cured first, after which one can proceed to work.

Regarding the activities and role of the Majles Dr Bani-Sadr said: Once one gets into this arena, Iran will certainly explore if it is not a coordinated Majles. And this is a fact that we can explain to the people. The deputies should be the representatives of the people, not the representatives of those who nominate them.

Bani-Sadr KEYHAN Interview

LD081743 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 6 Feb 80 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "President Dr Bani-Sadr: The Student Followers of the Imam's Policy Have Created a Government Within a Government"]

[Text] In a conversation with KEYHAN concerning the disclosures by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and the arrest of National Guidance Minister Dr Naser Minatchi, first president Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr condemned the students action, which he termed "egoistic".

In this connection, Bani-Sadr said: "How can one govern a country when a number of individuals who go by the name of the "students following the imam's policy" act in a self-centered manner and create a situation in which a government within a government is in evidence?

"Anyone who considers himself a follower of the imam's policy should toe the imam's line.

"A law-court is the place where issues are investigated and where, after guilt is proven, the accused is convicted and punished. Anything contrary to this results in the country being ruled by chaos, which at this juncture is to the detriment of the state and the revolution.

"But it may be that these children are acting as they do with good intention, but the end result is that we find a number of them who harbor ill will and play havoc with people's reputations.

"With the situation that has been created, how can one expect a civil servant to work diligently, with confidence and in safety?"

In the discussion with KEYHAN, Dr Bani-Sadr also said: "When the judiciary of the country enjoys no security, it will face chaos. They (the students following the imam's policy) have failed even to show respect for the Revolution Council, by not even going as far as to say: "Here are some reports; would you decide what should be done"--no; they knock on a minister's door at midnight and arrest him."

Concluding the discussion, the president criticised the behavior of the radio and television thus:

"The radio and television organization, which showed such inability in broadcasting the great and historic ceremony (the swearing-in of the president before the Imam Khomeyni): How is it that it regularly makes radio and television time available to these children (Muslim students following the imam's policy) without the permission of the state authorities?"

'Students' Interview

LD100029 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2125 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Interview granted to reporter 9 February by unidentified student followers of the imam's policy--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Having in mind the words of Mr Bani-Sadr regarding the lack of informed decisionmaking centers, what is the future program of the students, and what will their relation be with the government of Mr Bani-Sadr?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Words indistinct] they accused us of having interfered with the [words indistinct] affairs of the government. Is this true or not? We ask you this question--is expressing one's point of view, although it may be against that of the government, in an atmosphere which should maintain freedom of speech, considered as a government within a government? If our points are correct, then they should accept it. If our points are wrong, then they should **not** make the government departments feel that we have interfered in their work. We have tried, many times, not to deal blows by our words to the workings and decisions of the executive powers of the country. When we asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to hand over the charge d'affaires to us so that we could ask him some questions, unfortunately we observed that our minister of foreign affairs put the issue forward in such a way that it appeared that we meant to interfere with the affairs of the country. This is why we did not pursue the matter further. Even the question of the employees of the embassy, then den of espionage--when they came to us and asked for their wages, asked what will happen to their jobs, we sent them to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since the charge d'affaires was being held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and he was the person to decide what to do about them.

So that they could do what they thought fit about them. We did this to prevent the feeling that we were interfering in this respect. We should note that the minister of foreign affairs had told these employees that they should go to the den of espionage and ask for their wages from the people who go there to support that action, that they should take up a collection in front of the embassy to get their wages.

Now, about the 50 American guests who represent the nation of America and are professors and struggling lawyers of America--we intended to bring them here and show them the crimes committed by Mohammad Reza's regime in Iran, so that when they returned they could tell their nation about the crimes of the American ruling class in Iran, and explain these crimes to them. That is why we invited these 50 people. In inviting some people--for instance, if you invited some of your relatives from outside the country and they came to Iran--would there by any special problems? Well, we invited 50 professors in the same way. If there are legal problems in the entrance of these 50 people into Iran, then the government should stop them from coming in. We would not expect it to do otherwise. But if their entrance does not pose any legal problems, and if they are considered to be like any other passengers who come to Iran, then why is there an issue, why are they not issued with visas, why are they kept at the airport? We only want to take them to different parts of Iran, show them the ruins of Iran and remind them that the families of the martyrs and disabled and deprived people of Iran are waiting for the murderers of their children and those causing the atrocities--the criminal Mohammad Reza, who is living in Panama under the support of America--to be extradited to Iran. We do not aim at anything beyond this. Now, they have given these 50 people entry visas for 4 days only. This is not fully clear to us. If there are any legal problems, they can throw them out after 4 days. But if there are no problems, they can throw them out after 4 days. But if there are no problems, and if these people are no different from any other guests, then they should let them stay.

[Question] PARS: If the president makes a decision about the hostages, will you follow his views and decisions, and those of his legal government, or have you any other views?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In our view any Iranian subject and all Muslim people are dutybound to follow the guidelines of the imam, which are the most revolutionary and ideological ones at present, and all the executive organizations and all personalities from beginning to end are responsible for following this path and implementing these guidelines in the society. The imam's view about the American spies is quite clear. He himself said that these American spies will not be released under any circumstances until the extradition of the treacherous shah. When the shah has been handed over to Iran, then it will be possible for the nation of Iran to release the hostages after granting them a pardon. Our view on the election of the president is the same as that dictated by the imam. The imam said: The entire nation should support Mr Bani-Sadr, and should not weaken his position. Our view, following the saying of the imam, is the same as his, and cannot be different. But the president and anybody else holding any office is dutybound to follow the policy of the imam, and to follow the views and the guidelines provided by the imam.

[Question] Have the students formed a cabinet, and is that why Mr Bani-Sadr and other members of the Revolution Council oppose them? If yes, what is that government?

[Answer] We have said that our movement is not aimed at interfering with the affairs of the country or introducing a cabinet.

[Question] Have your views on releasing the hostages changed?

[Answer] As the imam has repeatedly announced--and the brave and struggling nation of Iran has followed the behest of the imam and has expressed its support by marches, demonstrations and other ways and manners--our views with regard to the hostages, these American spies, will not change until the treacherous shah has been handed over to Iran by America and [words indistinct]. We cannot interfere in any way in this matter by announcing anything contrary to the above. Naturally, our views are those of the imam and the nation, and will not change.

[Question] KEYHAN newspaper: If the new government exerts pressure on you not to interfere in the issue of the hostages and to leave the solving of the problem to the responsible officials what will your response be?

[Answer] As mentioned before, the guidelines regarding the move to occupy the embassy and the continued holding of the hostages have repeatedly been delineated, and it is the guidelines which remain unchanged, and the responsible organizations of the country and executive organizations should implement the guidelines of the imam. The opposition we experience now in connection with the occupation of the den of espionage, and the pressures being exerted on us have no basis. Even when the imam was enjoying good health, they exerted these pressures, but they were not quite clear or recognizable.

Let me read you some sentences from a speech by the imam, dated 6 November 1979; we have been informed that the center which our youth have taken over is a center of espionage and conspiracy. America expects to take the shah there, so that together they can conspire and have a base inside Tehran for their conspiracies. Our youths should sit and watch. Some of the rotten roots started working to make us interfere and tell these young people to come out. There have been pressures and movements against the occupation of the den of espionage and the taking of hostages. We think the best way to expose these movements is that the responsible organizations should follow the imam's policy and the guidelines he has provided on this issue.

[Question] AFP: Yesterday Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni paid a visit here. Has the total support of the imam been declared for your actions?

[Answer] Sometimes, the struggling brothers and Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, the son of the imam, pay visits to the den of American espionage, as an expression of their generosity toward the brothers and sisters in the den of espionage. And the topics that he discussed and his views--and those of the imam as well--are those expressed earlier in his speeches concerning the den of espionage.

[Question] AZADEGAN: What is your view on the prohibition of the use of television which was announced by the Revolution Council?

[Answer] On the topic of the revelation statements we should speak in somewhat more detail. As long as we can remember, the disclosure of documents and the revelation of those papers which were the [word indistinct] of our nation has been a strange procedure in our press. Many times we have seen that SAVAK documents have been published in the press--even in sensitive moments when such documents can be seen to be dangerous for everyone in our country. But the prosecutor general has not criticized or protested such disclosures in the press. Likewise, they were not subject to criticism or protest by the people, who were satisfied with the procedures in the press.

The question which is posed at this time on the topic of revelations is whether the disclosures are interference in the judicial policy, and, in general, in the procedures of the country's judicial institutions. In our opinion, this is entirely different from the revelations themselves. By our revelations and our presentation of the facts to the people, we in no way intend to destroy the judicial apparatus of the country. They tell us to give the documents to the public prosecutor. But what is the purpose of giving the documents to the public prosecutor? Either the public prosecutor wants to correct this matter, or he does not want to. If he does not want to correct it, then the nation and the people will be dissatisfied. And if he wants to correct it, (?what difference does it make) if we correct it?

As for the question of whether the failure to give the documents to the public prosecutor is correct or mistaken: These documents are in fact the demonstration of the way of thinking and the (?positions) which were taken by America during the revolution. They do not suit the needs of the public prosecutor. What is the public prosecutor going to do with documents (?that show that the prime minister was the only) [words indistinct]? Is he going to have a trial? Or when somebody came to this embassy, this den of espionage and established contact, passed intelligence (?saying) that his ideas were such and such. What is the public prosecutor going to do with such documents?

These documents are in fact only for the court of the people, that is to say they are only good for public opinion, and they must be presented to the people. In our opinion it is not very correct to neglect this kind of document, which can in truth clarify the truth for the people. The public prosecutor is not able to make correct use of them. [words indistinct] public opinion is in fact the fundamental public prosecutor for these documents.

Concerning these revelations, they point out that we judge; we have tried--except in that case; that was judged and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have apologized to the generous Iranian nation; in other cases it has been tried--not to judge. [sentence as received]

But, unfortunately, you see a group is deceptively trying to show the issue of the revelations in such a light that they will be descredited in the eyes of society and public opinion and be stopped.

They come forward and say that after exposing Minatchi those who had exposed him had gone and arrested him. They present it in such a way that everybody thinks that we have done this. We have repeatedly said that we do not interfere in the country's executive affairs. Minatchi's arrest was carried out by the deputy public prosecutor. Now, if the deputy public prosecutor has made a mistake, it is he that again and again has ordered the confiscation of some people's properties, the arrest of others. His orders were carried out. If he did right, then why do you not tell the truth. If he has been in error, again, why do you not come forward and tell the truth. Insofar as the Prosecutor's Office has (?arrested) this man and we see that the Revolution Council, as the representative of the legislative, executive that rules the country, interferes in the affairs of the Prosecutor's Office and in fact interferes with the judicial power and orders the release of Minatchi; that is more regrettable.

As we said, if Minatchi has been arrested by the Prosecutor's Office and the judicial power has ordered his arrest, his release should also be by the same Prosecutor's Office and the judicial power. Other powers should not interfere.

If the actions of the responsible officials had been such that they had revealed the SAVAK documents, the document in the Iranian Embassies abroad, the documents that generally show the connections of the previous regime to the people, about what they did, perhaps these problems would not have arisen.

That is why the people are in favor of the revelations. They see that many of the SAVAK documents, many of the documents that should have been publicized, have not been.

[Question] KEYHAN: The student followers of the imam's policy have taken the form of a revolutionary structure of our country and are supported by the various and gigantic strata of the nation. During the past month, some of your revelations have encountered the objection and criticism of some people and groups. Therefore, what element or factor do you think has led to the increase of this wave of propaganda against you and where do you see it finally leading? Have your actions been erroneous or are some people intent on ruining your reputation?

[Answer] Before this is explained, if brother journalists mention us, the student followers of imam's policy is not correct. It is the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. If in future they refer to this point in their papers, it should be correct.

[Another student speaks] From the first days of the occupation of the den of espionage by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, the opposition started. It was on the second, third or fourth day that a group went to the imam and asked him to have the students thrown out of the den of espionage. In reply, the imam said: The place that our youths have taken, as they have said, had been the center of espionage and conspiracy. The United States expects to take the shah to the United States in order that they may start plotting and also create a base for conspiracies in Iran and that you youths should just sit and watch. Some of these roots of corruption were active so that Khomeyni would interfere and tell the youths to come out of the embassy.

Sometimes the wave of opposition against us was to the effect that the occupation of an embassy, although it had been a center of conspiracies, the haunt of U.S. international spies, although, in spite of the fact that this embassy should have had diplomatic activities, they had turned it into a place for spying against Iran and the Iranian nation's right of sovereignty; they [the opposition] still believed in international laws being applied to it and that an embassy is the territory of a country and that nobody has a right to do such things.

Other times the wave of opposition was to the effect that the documents that are here are forgeries. The public knows full well what kind of documents they are.

Sometimes the point was made with accusations of seeking self-interest. If seeking self-interest means that we have occupied a center of conspiracies and hold spies as hostages--and, as the imam has decreed, they will not be released until the shah is extradited--is insisting upon the shah's return seeking self-interest?

In all these cases our efforts have been toward implementation of all the imam's instructions and points of view on this issue and if, at some time he were to deem otherwise, that will also be followed.

[Question] Will you be present in court in order to answer Minatchi's charges?

[Answer] Concerning Mr Minatchi's request that we hold a television debate with him, we believe that it would be best that he should discuss the issues with the people by himself.

[Question] Why is it that most of the revelations have concerned the members of the freedom movement [nehzat-e azadi]? And, do you have documents concerning people outside this group?

[Answer] About the other names in the documents and the names of the other groups in the documents, we shall publish the documents soon. Before we let any rumors spread or any judgments be made on these documents we had better wait for publication of these documents.

[Another student speaks] Of course, some of the groups and individuals have regarded some of the points that have been revealed as showing a bias toward a particular group, party or organization. We frankly declare our view on such comments, that they are completely untrue and, as a rule, such comments resemble childish talk..

[Question] What is your view on not broadcasting the revelations over radio and television? And, will you continue checking the files and publishing [the secrets?]

[Answer] About continuing the revelations, as our brother has stated: We shall continue to do so. The stance of the radio and television is an independent one. They could either decide to obey the orders of the Revolution Council, as was announced in the papers--that is one stance--or they could announce: We will publish the affairs of those in the den of espionage over radio and television as the nation wishes. That is a stance that is the concern of the radio and television, not us. We shall carry on revealing, somehow. If all possible restrictions were to be imposed on us we would ask the people to come to the den of espionage and, if possible, we would publish the documents through loudspeakers. In any case, we shall not stop doing this.

[Question] That is all of the questions, perhaps some of the questions have not been read, but generally, that is the drift of the questions. Therefore, the meeting is adjourned.

'Students' Meeting

PA081349 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1310 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[By Paul Taylor]

[Excerpt] Tehran, 8 Feb (LATIN-REUTER)--The students occupying the U.S. Embassy here held an urgent meeting with their spiritual leader last night after being the target of a virulent attack by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

A student spokesman told this agency that they discussed their role in Iran's political life with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Mosavi Kho'ini [title as received] and reached conclusions that will be released to the press in due time.

The spokesman said, however, that there has been no change in the attitude of the students regarding the 49 U.S. hostages, whom they have refused to release until the deposed Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is returned to Iran together with his assets.

"Our position in regard to the hostages has not changed and will never change," the spokesman said.

Tabriz Students' Support Captors

ID091904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Our correspondent at the Tabriz radio center has reported that, following the recent revelations of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in the den of American espionage, this afternoon at the invitation of the movement of the struggling Muslims in Tabriz a number of the students from Tabriz University took part in a march in support of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. Those taking part in the march, which started from the Qods Mosque at the University of Tabriz and which ended in front of the former American Consulate in this city, shouted slogans in support of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

CHIEF OF STAFF, AIR FORCE COMMANDER MEET WITH BANI-SADR

ID092006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1717 GMT 9 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Maj Gen Shadmehr, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met with Mr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Iranian nation, and had talks with him this morning. Maj Gen Shadmehr at the end of the meeting told a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter: At this meeting the main plans for the army were discussed.

The commander in chief of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran met with Mr Bani-Sadr this morning. According to the reports from the PARS reporter, at the meeting problems being experienced by the Air Force were discussed.

Army Chief's Message to Bani-Sadr

ID081433 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 5 Feb 80 p 3 ID

[Unattributed report: "The Army Supports the President"]

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and addressed to Dr Bani-Sadr, first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

"His Excellency, Dr Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic state of Iran:

Now that you have been elected first president of the state of Iran by the nation of Iran's absolute majority vote of confidence, and following confirmation of this by the leader the revolution and commander of all forces, Imam Khomeyni, I convey congratulations on behalf of the army and the security forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr President: History depends on pioneers; and generations will ponder reflectively when they study and compare the past with the present.

The army and security forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as they support you during this sensitive moment in history, hope that through the God's grace and the Iranian nation's assistance, and by availing yourself of the guidance of the velayat-e faqih, [vicegerency of the chief theologian] you will enjoy the felicity of rendering service in bringing to fruition the national and Islamic aims of the revolution.

If it pleases God.

[Signed] Major General Shadmehr, chief of the Joint Army Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Revolution Council Meeting

JN081547 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpts] The Revolution Council met yesterday evening in the presence of the president of the republic and discussed various issues concerning Iran. At the end of the meeting, it was announced that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has also been elected as head of the Revolution Council following Imam Khomeyni's approval and the endorsement of the Revolution Council.

Regarding the formation of an international commission to look into the deposed shah's crimes, Dr Habibi told the journalists: This commission will look into the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and the restoration of the wealth he plundered from the country. After solving [as heard] this subject, the issue of the U.S. hostages detained in the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran will be discussed. He added: This commission will be formed of international personalities who are well-acquainted with legal affairs and have positive stands toward Iran.

Regarding the revelations made by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy over radio and television, Dr Hasan Habibi said that the Revolution Council intends to directly intervene in running the affairs of radio and television and that the Revolution Council wants to supervise the states general policy concerning the radio and television networks.

The Revolution Council spokesman said that the radio and television commission must be appointed by the Revolution Council, as was the present commission supervising radio and television affairs.

Bani-Sadr AL-ITTIHAD Interview

LD091038 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0838 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Abu Dhabi--New Iranian President Abdolhassan Bani-Sadr is quoted here as saying that Iran has not changed its attitude on the question of the American hostages in Tehran in spite of the continued talks on this crisis. The semi-official Abu Dhabi paper AL-ITTIHAD also says he believes that one of the direct reasons for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is the Kremlin's anxiety as a result of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

In the interview carried by the paper, the president of Iran ruled out the possibility of differences between him and the spiritual leader of Iran, Imam Khomeyni.

Concerning the 50 hostages who have been held since last November, the president said his country's position remained unchanged in spite of the continuing discussion of the matter in the ruling Revolution Council. He added that the council has not yet taken a final decision to reconsider the Iranian attitude on the problem. He pointed out that Iran wanted to be certain that American public opinion realized that the policy of their government toward Iran was not in their interest and that the United States was still pursuing the same policy toward the Iranian people that it had during the regime of the deposed shah.

Replying to a question on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he said it would be difficult to believe that the Muslims living inside the Soviet Union were not being subjected to the strict control of Soviet authority, adding that the Soviets Muslims had demands and it would be useful if the Soviet authorities studied and responded to those demands. "It is necessary that the Muslims in the southern part of the Soviet Union be granted freedom of expression."

President Bani-Sadr attributed the absence of friction between him and Imam Khomeyni to the fact that both have a common intellectual basis, namely an Islamic basis, for their ends and means.

He said that the choice of the next premier will depend on the new parliament, which is due to be elected in March. He said that in principle there was nothing to prevent entrusting the post to one of the religious leaders on the grounds that there was no distinction between religion and politics in Iran.

TEHRAN: U.S. POSTPONES ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD091154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1057 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Quoting the U.S. press the representative of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington reports: The Carter administration, after several weeks of vacillation on official implementation of economic sanctions against Iran, has announced that it will postpone that program for an indefinite period. The report also says: Contrary to reports on this issue the United States has postponed for an indefinite period the program of economic sanctions against Iran in an effort to engender an atmosphere of friendship.

U.S. CANADIAN NEWSMEN ARRESTED, EXPELLED

PA100000 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tehran, 9 Feb (AFP)--Newsmen John Cochran and Ostrender [name as received], U.S. and Canadian citizens respectively, were expelled today from Iran after they were arrested last night at a hotel in this city by members of a revolutionary committee.

The two newsmen had remained in Iran after the government order to expel U.S. newsmen. The authorities suspected the two men worked for television networks in the United States.

Last Thursday the Iranian radio broadcast an appeal in which the Coordination Ministry, the former Information Ministry, urged the revolutionary committees to locate them.

Cochran and Ostrender were arrested at a Tehran hotel where they were staying since the government issued the order expelling their colleagues.

MACBRIDE'S STATEMENT TO REUTER REPORTED

JN081821 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Sean MacBride, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, said today that thus far he has not been contacted regarding an invitation to head the international commission scheduled to look into the deposed shah's crimes.

It has been previously reported that MacBride will head this commission, which differs from the commission proposed by UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim for this purpose.

In an interview with REUTERS, MacBride said that he discussed the formation of said commission with Waldheim and the Iranian officials.

It is noteworthy that MacBride was chairman of Amnesty International during the period from 1965 to 1974. He paid several visits to Iran.

DEFENSE MINISTER CHAMRAN DISCLOSES U.S. 'PLOT'

JN081712 Tehran Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Feb 80 JN

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that National Defense Minister Dr Mostafa Chamran delivered a speech in Tabriz today. In his speech, he disclosed a plot having three dimensions concocted by U.S. imperialism to overthrow to the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The minister of national defense said that these intrigues and plots have been futile due to the decisive leadership and the Iranian peoples political awareness. He added that the United States--the bloodsucker of peoples--has been exposed to our revolutionary people.

Dr Chamran praised the vigilance and political awareness of the people of Tabriz in the face of the U.S. plots. He strongly criticized the oppressors injustice concerning and oppression of the world oppressed peoples, particularly the Palestinian people. The minister of national defense said that the Iranian people, who stood fast in the face of the world superpowers--particularly U.S. imperialism--and are inspired by Prophet Mohammad--may God's prayers and blessings be upon him and his followers--will achieve great and splendid successes under the firm leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

Talking about the crimes committed by the United States against the oppressed peoples of the world, the defense minister said that the United States has concocted a plot having three dimensions to destroy Islamic rule: The U.S. military attack on Iran, the dispatch of U.S. vessels to the waters of southern Iran and the threat to shell the resources of wealth in our country. He added that the United States resorted to Iraq, which is subjugated to colonialism, so as to create confusion and turbulence in Khuzestan, but it failed in the face of our peoples vigilance and political awareness.

He went on to say: It then threatened us with economic siege, but this plot also failed when the United States realized that the Iranian people, who consider martyrdom as happiness, can also endure hunger.

The minister of national defense added that the third U.S. plot, which was based on creating differences among the people, began in Kordestan and stretched to Khuzestan, Gonbad and Tabriz. Crowds of spies poured into Tabriz, he said, and weapons were distributed to the agents so that the United States could create a dictatorial regime so as to confront the Islamic regime. But this plot was doomed to failure, he added.

Dr Chamran attended a meeting of the air force officers and NCO's. In a speech he emphasized the role of the air force in defending the homeland. He then took part in the Friday prayers, which were held under Ayatollah Madani.

TEHRAN PROSECUTOR CRITICIZES MINATCHI'S ARREST

LD091454 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1030 GMT on 9 February, as the final item of the newscast, reports that the Tehran prosecutor has said that the arrest of Naser Minatchi, minister of national guidance, was ordered without his knowledge and that it contravened the standards of Islamic justice. The radio then carries a recorded interview with the prosecutor. He says the order for the arrest was issued by one of his colleagues, but in the morning when he learned about it, as it was contrary to judicial principles, he ordered Minatchi's release, and he informed the Revolution Council of this.

The interviewer notes that in the past the property of some individuals was confiscated, but recently some of this property has been returned to its owners. The Tehran prosecutor says some confiscations were hasty, and on investigation he discovered that the property of some innocent individuals was also confiscated. He says that some of the property which was confiscated belonged to the wives of the accused, and also that some of the property which was confiscated has not been turned over to the courts, and he says he has collected some documents concerning this matter.

The prosecutor says that the most essential thing now is to establish order in the country, but that now there is chaos, and some of the activities of the courts are not in accordance with Islamic principles. He says there is a shortage of prosecutors and a shortage of judges.

The interviewer asks the prosecutor about the trials of former NIOC Chief Nazih and former Azarbayjan Governor General Moqaddam, and of former Deputy Prime Minister Amir-Entezam. He says that the first two will be tried as soon as they are arrested, but that the case of Amir-Entezam is more complicated.

He is asked if all the members of the Forqan group have been arrested. He replies that most of their first and second rank members have been arrested and only a few members may be at large.

Concerning the newspaper BAMBAD, he says that he has received some documents from the students, but these documents have to be translated and then the court can take action against that newspaper.

Minatchi on 'Students' Charges

LD092024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dr Naser Minatchi, following the recent revelation statement issued by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and his arrest and release, went to the Hoseyniyh Erzhad mosque and talked about the accusations leveled at him, which you will now hear:

At first he talked in detail about the struggles of Hoseyniyih Ershad and then said: Now I will refer to the issue of these accusations. First I should ask what is the method of judgment in this country? Are we Muslims and do we judge according to the principles and laws of Islam or do we pass judgment by ourselves? If we rely on the Koran we should show the world that we are the manifestation of the justice of the oppressed and we should not allow Islam to be disgraced.

Can one be accused so easily on radio and television and his honor be questioned? Is punishment by trial possible? The worst thing mentioned in Islam is for the honor of the person who has such a record of service and has suffered so much to be tarnished; and then when I want to read the dossier to be able to defend myself, to be refused permission. When, by confusing issues and mixing up the article in the newspaper with another accused person they put forward some accusations, how can I trust them? Are these based on Islamic justice? I do not intend to defend myself. The same night when they came to my house I said that I have seen SAVAK prisons and do not fear these things. I am not the kind of person to run away and leave the arena like those who have done so.

During the past year I have worked very hard and twice, because of heart trouble, I was taken to (?the hospital). But I did not complain and did not publicize the matter. I worked 16 to 17 hours every day, and because I was committed and felt that I had a religious duty, I continued my efforts. I asked the gentlemen who came to my house what their evidence was but they had brought along an empty file. I said I am a judge and do not intend to find fault with you young people since it would be like spitting in the wind but you can not interrogate someone with an empty file. Their answer was that they were talking about what the radio had said.

What can I tell the world? I asked for the original of the document. Mr Mahdavi Kani said that they would not let us have it. Mr Qoddozi, the public prosecutor, said he did not have any idea that they had sent the translations and they said this was enough. Does being an active member of the human rights society, being the head of the board of directors of the Hoseyniyh Ershad and fighting the shah for 5 years constitute a crime.

In the biography they have written for me, at the top of the page is written, National Front. If the writer of this biography knew me at all he would have known that I was a member of the liberation movement and not the National Front. There are 50 spies in the den of espionage of America and if you give any of them a hearty meal they will tell you what you want to hear. Can these documents be put forward just like that? Should these documents not be discussed in the presence of a reliable authority? This is disgraceful that the diplomatic greetings and expressions of hope for the betterment of relations between Iran and America when we still maintained our relations with them, and which are mere niceties, should be considered crimes. The other issue of interest is that in a part of the revelation statement they refer to my 5 years of struggle and in another part they state that I believe that the shah can save the country from anarchy and confusion and that these two things contradict each other. The other point is that it has been stated that I had notified them of who was going to welcome the imam in the airport and that the imam's family would be with him. And then there is a report from Sullivan, a person whom I have not met up to this day. I knew that the imam would come alone and that a house had been prepared for his eminence in E'tesamiyeh and the issue of a house in Dowlat Street and related stories are sheer lies and a person like Sullivan would have so many problems and difficulties that such information would not be important to him even if I were to tell him. I know that the issue of the imam's family has been brought in because it is related to the emotions of the people, and the other point is that they ask what had Minatchi got to do with the imam's family?

About the meeting of the heads of the army in which I was not present, but about which I was informed, as Mr Bazargan has mentioned and Dr Beheshti referred to in Hoseynihy Ershad, if necessary I will provide a correct and detailed account of it and mention the names involved.

My question to the students is where are all those documents and evidence of the evil deeds of SAVAK and Nasiri and Sabeti and Hoveyda and what have they done with them? If all the documents are reduced to these documents against me and some other people, when we put the case of these spies to international courts, what evidence or documents have we got to resort to? It is obvious that an international court would not accept these documents from us and these are supposed to be our national evidence. Although these students are the apples of our eyes, although we do not really know them, they should be investigated like everybody else, their names should be checked in the department of vital statistics and if their records are in order then they can stay there. Since if these documents are destroyed, when we want to use the evidence there how can we try these spies in international courts?

Minatchi Press Conference

NC090948 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb 9 (AFP)--Iranian Planning and Information Minister Naser Minatchi today denied the accusations of dealing with the CIA made by the militants occupying the United States Embassy which led to his brief imprisonment earlier this week.

Mr Minatchi expressed his determination to remain in office at a press conference against the noise of some 400 demonstrating Islamic and leftist radicals who accused him of being "a pro-American liberal."

A spokesman for the demonstrators also attacked Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who ordered Mr Minatchi's release from prison and who is trying to curb extremist activities, for being "a pro-European liberal" who should "leave the political scene because he is too conciliatory towards imperialism."

Mr Minatchi, who was attended by some 500 of his own supporters, denied involvement with the CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) which the militant "students" claimed to have proved from documents found in the embassy.

Mr Minatchi said that if he had been in contact with the Americans before and just after the fall of the shah it was to avoid a blood bath and to help political prisoners. He added that his actions had the approval of the ruling Revolutionary Council and two leading ayatollahs, Taleqani and Motahari, both since dead.

Speaking under a representation of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni symbolically breaking the stripes of the American flag, Mr Minatchi said he had been appointed by the ayatollah and he was supported by the president.

"I am ready to die for the revolution at my post behind my desk," Mr Minatchi said, recalling that former Premier Mehdi Bazargan had already protested against the "students" who had obtained the imprisonment of his former spokesman Amir-Entezam, who is awaiting trial.

Documents found in the U.S. Embassy should be published by Iran's public prosecutor or a committee set up by Ayatollah Khomeyni and not by the students, Mr Minatch added, saying, "while Mr Bani-Sadr is president there can only be one centre of power".

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES KHOMEYNI'S VISITORS

LD081212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] During today's ceremonies in Mehdi Reza'i heart hospital and following the speech of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, made a speech [begin Bani-Sadr recording]

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. (?Having another opportunity), I shall speak in great detail to you sisters and brothers who have come from various countries to our country, which is your home, and we shall have a discussion. It was not planned that I should speak in this gathering. Yesterday, in Qom I talked a little. Today you heard the essence of [word indistinct] in the short speech of the imam. We believed and still believe that the success of humanity is not something which can be obtained in one place when it has not been achieved everywhere. Therefore, as human beings, we should succeed everywhere so that we can live in a new world order based on values which are highly regarded by civilized humanity. We believe that these values, these respected and universal values, are those values which monotheistic religions have presented to humanity. We believe, through investigation and study, that there is no difference between the monotheistic religions as regards these values. All monotheistic religions believe in God's oneness and all of them preach friendship and oneness among human beings, based upon brotherhood. All the monotheistic religions try to create the means of man's progress. They are based on the universalization of humanity. They want the boundaries to be eradicated, all the boundaries to be eradicated. They wish man and God to come into contact with each other without the existence of boundaries and to advance toward greatness. We carried out our revolution for the sake of these values and are trying, with all our force and energy, to establish these values in the world.

We hope that you and us together, along with all the world's oppressed peoples, can establish these values in the world through uprising and steadfastness. We hope that the world will become such that blood will not flow from any wound, that no human being may receive the lashes of tyranny and that happiness, hope and brotherhood can be seen on the faces of all people. May God assist us in the building of such a world, and may we go forward toward the creation of this universal society with faith in man's victory and his ability in the creation of such a society, God willing. [end recording]

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO BANI-SADR

LD091328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text of congratulatory message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

May I, on behalf of the State Council and the people of the GDR, convey to you my heartfelt congratulations on your election as the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In view of the fruitful interests and relations between our two countries I announce the GDR's readiness to expand mutual cooperation in all areas on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, and cooperation that will promote the interest of our nations' welfare and the preservation of world peace.

I wish you, in connection with the responsibility which you are shouldering, health, well-being and success.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council.

BANI-SADR APPOINTS FINANCE MINISTRY SUPERVISOR

LD101346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, has appointed Reza Salimi as the supervisor of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

Labor Minister's Resignation

LD101816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1711 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report minister of labor and social affairs Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh has announced his resignation. He said: I have decided to resign to give Mr Bani-Sadr a free hand in selecting the new cabinet members.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES ALGERIAN DELEGATION

LD101347 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Algerian delegation invited to take part in the celebrations on the anniversary of the victory of our revolution, together with Algeria's ambassador to Iran, met with Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting discussions were held on expanding cooperation between the two countries more than ever.

The Algerian delegation has come to Iran to take part in the ceremonies celebrating the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the beginning of the 15th century after the Hegira of the holy Prophet. This delegation, while congratulating Dr Bani-Sadr on the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and also on his election as the president, had friendly talks. The head of this delegation is (Mouloud Kasim), the Algerian president's adviser, and (Soleyman Hokman), head of the international relations commission of the Algerian Liberation Front, is one of the members of this delegation.

DOCTORS TELL KHOMEYNI NOT TO ATTEND MARCHES

LD101254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The office of Imam Khomeyni announced today that because of the cold weather, and in order to protect the health of Imam Khomeyni, his doctors have not agreed to allow marches past the leader of the revolution. On the occasion of the anniversary of the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, representative units of the Army of the Iranian Islamic Republic, the gendermarie, the police forces, the Guards Corps, Islamic Revolution Committees and the national resistance army will stage a march at 1100 tomorrow morning past the president of the republic and the rest of the high-ranking officials of the country. Similar ceremonies will be held in all cities that have military, security, guardian or Revolutionary Committee units.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES USSR TROOP MOVEMENTS

LD091232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1055 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to an AFP report, last night the American mass media gave great publicity to the news announced by the U.S. State Department about important Soviet military activities in the Caucasus, situated northwest of Iran.

According to the same report, the [word indistinct] of the U.S. State Department stated that these forces do not appear to be planning an invasion of Iran. Nevertheless, American leaders are following these developments very carefully. According to informed sources, troop movements in this region of the Soviet Union are not normal at this time of year. It should be noted that U.S. intelligence sources have not clarified the number of the Soviet troops taking part in these military maneuvers.

Also, the Washington STAR, quoting American Government sources, has reported that these maneuvers may be aimed at putting pressure on or even invading Iran. At the same time, the CBS television network in America has reported that about 10 Soviet divisions have been stationed in the proximity of Qafqas in the three republics of Georgia, Armenia and Azarbayjan.

Dr Salami, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a contact with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with this report, while confirming this report, said: The Soviet troop movements in these areas are for the purpose of putting pressure on Iran to refrain from insisting the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the soil of Afghanistan.

Foreign Ministry on Superpower Presence

LD092042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued an announcement today, declaring that the presence of U.S. naval units and the corresponding reinforcement of Soviet units in the area is a serious danger for peace and international security; the text of the announcement is as follows:

As our dear fellow citizens are aware, following the cresting of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian nation, America found an opportunity to use the pretext of the American hostages to reinforce its military presence in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman' something which, as will be explained in this announcement, was under preparation at an earlier date. Using this opportunity, they seek to obtain both their short-term and their long-term objectives. On the one hand, they are dispatching several naval units, including the aircraft carrier Midway, Kitty Hawk, and Nimitz and several destroyers and cruisers to the area. Thus they have disturbed the desires of our struggling nation and the hopes of all Muslim and oppressed nations of this area.

And on the other hand, they are preparing the groundwork for their own permanent establishment, with the objective of protecting their own imperialistic interests in this area. This will be done by establishing bases or port facilities within the territory of some of the countries of the area. The decisive (?position) and the unsubjugatable stand of the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, has shown America and all the nations of the world that our protesting people have made the welcoming of martyrdom one of the foundations of their ideological struggle, and they will show nothing but contempt for such old fashioned diplomatic styles. And they will not give up their course until final victory.

American imperialism's effort to terrify our nation through military moves and through the preparation of an international economic blockade were rendered useless. But following the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, the Americans found an opportunity and a convincing and more world-satisfying excuse to pursue their own objectives.

This time, the American Government has announced that the area of the Persian Gulf is of vital interest to America, and it has declared that it will use every means including the recourse to military force to defend against the takeover of powers from outside the region. It declares that with the huge accumulation of its naval power and the effort to locate military bases in the area, it has surpassed the position of a confrontation with Iran, and it has entered the framework of world strategy in which it is fighting the Soviet strategy and seeking to protect areas of vital interest to America.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has previously declared its official position relative to the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan in an announcement dated 29 December 1979. Now we once again condemn this action of the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, and we consider it necessary to clarify the public's understanding of the maneuvers of American imperialism. By announcing these points, we will once again stipulate our position to one and all:

1. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is strongly opposed to and condemns the military presence of nonregional powers--be they American, Soviet, or any other power--in its southern waters. In general, it believes whenever the superpowers stop interfering in the internal affairs of the countries of this area and stop abusing the rights of its oppressed nations, such as the Palestinian nation, or stop the imposition of foreign cultures and ideologies, then there will be no further need for invasions and accumulations of power. When the people of the region become the commanders of their own fate, they will be both able and anxious to protect the peace and stability of the area, and they will be well able to recognize their real interests.

2. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the long-range objective of America following this accumulation of forces is to establish its presence permanently in the region, and they will exploit international crises as a cover for implementing this policy. In order to confirm this point, the public's attention is drawn to the following:

A. The thought of creating a quick reaction strike force was reviewed in U.S. political and military circles following the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution. And the decision to create a force of 110,000 men which could be specifically deployed in oil-rich areas had been discussed in the U.S. and world press months before the events at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

B. The U.S. Government has for years used a base in Bahrain to maintain a naval vessel in the Persian Gulf, and last June it decided to reinforce this force and generally reinforce its military presence in the Indian Ocean. However, since they did not have an excuse for taking such a decision, they suggested to the people of America and to the world that the decision was taken on the basis of intelligence about the presence of combat forces in Cuba. And in that same context, the force expansion was announced by Carter last September.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the presence of American naval units and the corresponding reinforcement of Soviet naval units in the region a serious danger to peace and international security, and declares this to be a violation of repeated declarations of the UN General Assembly which call for the creation of a region of peace in the Indian Ocean.

4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers it necessary to draw the attention of the nonalined states--especially the Islamic nations of the area who joined in the conference of Islamic countries in Islamabad and expressed their strong protest against the economic and military threats of America toward Iran and the rest of the Islamic nations--to its stand in face of the actions of the superpowers which have imposed a policy of pressure, force, and terror in this region and which have endangered peace and international security. And it is noted that for liberation from the current situation both of the superpowers who have prepared their military positions must be asked to leave the countries of the area to themselves and to remove their forces from the region as soon as possible. In this way the independence of the countries of the region and their nonaffiliation with either the East or the West will be confirmed, and their existence will not be sacrificed to the plots and schemes of the superpowers, which aim at dividing up the region.

AFP Report

NC091202 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 9 (AFP)--Iran has knowledge of Soviet troop concentrations massed along its northern border in the Caucasus area, Foreign Ministry spokesman Nassirosada Salami said here today.

Mr. Salami said the Soviet move, reported in Washington to involve the drafting of ten divisions into the Azarbayjan region, could be intended to bring pressure on Iran because of its attitude to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Meanwhile Radio Tehran, monitored in Paris, quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that Iran considered the concentration of Soviet troops in the Caucasus area to be an intimidatory measure.

Soviet Envoy on Threat

LD101719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman today announced in the course or contact with the central news bureau that at 1430 today the USSR ambassador at a meeting with our country's foreign minister assured the Iranian Government that there is no threat to Iran's territorial integrity by his government. In the course of the meeting he denied reports of USSR troop movements on Iran's northern borders.

Bani-Sadr Telegram to Brezhnev

LD091308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1042 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent a cable to Moscow in response to the cable of congratulation from Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text of the cable is as follows:

Your Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow.

I wish to express my sincere thanks for Your Excellency's congatulations on my election as the president of Iran. I hope, by depending on the support of the Iranian nation, I can perform my duties to implement the sublime goals of the Islamic Revolution and to strengthen Iran's independence.

I hope that relations between Iran and the USSR will continue and expand on the basis of the principles of good-neighborliness, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and also the freedom of the nations to choose their own destiny and to choose their social and political order.

The Iranian nation hopes that the friendly and neighborly government of the Soviet Union, by following these principles in its foreign policy, will act in such a way as not to give rise to any anxiety among its neighbors.

TUDEH PARTY SUPPORTS 'MAJOR AIMS' OF KHOMEYNI POLICY

LD081523 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 31 Jan 80 pp 6-7 LD

[Dominique Bari Report: "Iran, Year 1--A Reorganized Country"]

[Excerpt] Tudeh Secretary General Nuroddin Kianuri admits that the party "is now emerging from its isolation." One of its members working in the civil service who formerly concealed their political allegiance now openly state that they are communists. Four copies of MARDOM are sent to Khomeyni's office in Qom every day at his request. For the communists, Iran has entered a new phase of its revolution, the main objectives being: "To end U.S. domination, extend the revolution's class content by involving the people's masses more actively in the struggle against the big bourgeoisie and improve the people's economic and social conditions. These are the major aims which Khomeyni has always upheld and which he has just forcefully reaffirmed," Nuroddin Kianuri said, "and we also support these aims even if they are placed in an Islamic context."

"The religious movement does have some anticommunist aspects but in this specific situation of united struggle against imperialism these aspects must give way. Two elements," N. Kianuri added, "are curbing the revolution process and these are big bourgeoisie and the religious extreme right which is responsible for extremist behavior. For instance the section of the constitution relating to women was written under their influence. However we are going to struggle for amendments to the constitution. The party has a specific role to play in the struggle--the role of increasing the people's awareness and bringing them round to real class positions."

KURDISH OPERATIONS AGAINST IRAQ CONTINUE

JN082203 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Feb 80 JN

[From "Today's Iraq Searches For a Husayn" program]

[Text] Last night we carried part of the report that was issued by the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq concerning the raging revolution in northern Iraq. Tonight, we carry the rest of the report:

Concerning the activities of the first branch of our party in the areas of Dahuk, Zakhu and (Al-'Imadiyah), the report carried the following:

On 17 September 1979, one of our units went on a fact-finding mission in (Barwari Bulagh) area, between the villages of Sirin and (Burjik). The brave unit defused 97 mines around the enemy's positions. The unit then planted these mines on various of the enemy's roads.

On 19 September 1979, the same unit planted a mine on the road leading to the enemy's position east of (Briska). The mine went off, killing two of the enemy.

On 28 September 1979, one of our bold units went on a fact-finding mission near (Pavi) and the road to (Dal-Par-Kap), (Barwari Balagh), (Al-'Imadiyah) Province. The unit clashed with a hostile force at 1630. The battle lasted for 1 hour, during which 14 of the enemy were killed and 3 others wounded. The unit returned safely to base.

On 1 October 1979, one of our bold units planted four mines on the road leading to the enemy's position east of (Briska). The unit planted another two mines around the spring, and a third mine was planted on a side road for cars leading to the enemy's position. The first mine went off at 0530, killing two and wounding five of the enemy. An ambulance and a military jeep rushed to the site. The fourth mine went off beneath the jeep, destroying it and killing all enemy elements inside. It was later learned that two officers and four NCO's were killed.

On the night of 1 October 1979, an enemy force set an ambush for one of our bold units in the abovementioned area. It was mentioned that our unit had earlier planted two mines on the enemy's roads, so it was the enemy force that was ambushed when the mines went off beneath their feet. Six of the enemy were killed and two others were wounded in the explosion.

On the night of 16 October 1979, one of our units planted a mine near [name indistinct] in (Barwari Balagh). At 1100 on the next day, the mine went off beneath the [word indistinct] guard. The guard was immediately killed.

The report, which was issued by the command of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq, says more about the raging revolution in northern Iraq. The report says:

At 1100 on 22 October 1979, one of our units set an ambush for the enemy in the (Kadas) area in (Al-'Imadiyah) Province. Two of the enemy were killed when the ambush unit opened fire on them as they passed by. One of them was named Khalil Muhsin. Peshmergah elements seized one Kalashnikov gun and 30 rounds of ammunition. In light of this operation, enemy forces attacked innocent citizens and arrested the following:

1) 'Ali As'ad Baydar, from (Qayrziyat Cilaza); 2) Muhammad Hasan, from (Arsig); and 3) 'Arif Hasan, from (Arsig); who were on their way home, and 4) 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman Hajji, from (Ar-Raba), who was later released after being subjected to torture.

The first three citizens were transferred to a prison in Zakhu camp. Their fate is still unknown.

On 8 November 1979, one of our units set an ambush for the enemy on the main road near (Pib). Two enemy command jeeps were caught in the ambush and were completely destroyed. The enemy's casualties are unknown. Our unit returned safely to base.

On 15 November 1979, one of our units set an ambush in [name indistinct] near (Agha Rajisi) and (Mulla Raju) in (Al-'Imadiyah) Province. A military vehicle passed by at 0830 and the Peshmergah elements immediately opened fire on the vehicle, killing all the enemy elements inside. The battle lasted for 2 hours.

On 15 November 1979, an enemy force set an ambush for one of our units. At 1530, the unit was caught by the ambush and clashed with the enemy. The battle lasted until 1800 and resulted in more than 10 of the enemy being killed. One of the Peshmerga elements was martyred. The name of the martyr is Tahir Ahmad Sidq. [passage indistinct]

More on Kurdish Operations

JN091921 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Feb 80 JN

[From "Today's Iraq Searches For a Husayn" Program; "fourth and last part" of the report issued by the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] On 24 November 1979, the enemy forces carried out a landing operation in the (Asus) area. The enemy clashed with the refugees [word indistinct] and some shepherds who were herding their sheep in an area adjacent to the Iraqi-Turkish borders. The enemy arrested all 12 refugees and the 5 shepherds. One shepherd was killed and another was wounded [words indistinct].

The Peshmerga forces rushed to the scene of the incident to perform their national duty. They clashed with the enemy forces and forced them to flee, inflicting grave losses in life upon them. Our forces recaptured the flock of sheep. Our forces also managed to remove the wounded. The enemy forces's losses were 30 killed or wounded, including an officer with the rank of major. Our group returned safely.

On 29 December 1979, the revolution carried out the death sentences against three spies and one criminal. [words indistinct]

As for the activities of the second branch of the party in the Irbil area, the report includes the following:

At 1200 on 25 December 1979, our forces came under the attack of an enemy army unit in [word indistinct]. A battle ensued between our forces and the enemy forces that lasted until 1800 of the same day. The enemy used helicopters and tanks in this battle. The enemy's losses were 18 and [words indistinct]. Our fighters returned safely.

On 3 January 1980, our forces attacked an enemy army vehicle between [words indistinct]. Eight enemy soldiers, including a sergeant, were killed. Our forces returned safely.

The report concludes: Victory to our hero Peshmerga fighters, who are struggling to implement the historic resolutions of our party's ninth congress, foremost of which is the eradication of the fascist Iraqi Ba'th Party regime and its agents.

[Signed] The Information Committee Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq. 23 January 1980.

PARS REPORTS 'INSURGENTS' ATTACK FROM IRAQ

NC110917 Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 11 (AFP)--More than 1,000 "insurgents" from Iraq have attacked the border outposts of Gardeh No and Tile Kuh in the oil-rich southern Iranian Province of Khuzestan, damaging a school and a radio station, the Iranian PARS NEWS AGENCY reported today.

The attackers struck yesterday and launched a further assault early today but were reportedly repulsed by Iranian border forces, the agency said.

Casualty figures were not immediately known.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR 9 FEB

JN091642 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Abdelkarim Ghraieb, Algerian ambassador in Tehran, today. They discussed bilateral relations and means of strengthening them.

FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH TO VISIT GREECE 12 FEB

NC110904 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Athens, Feb. 11 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh is expected here tomorrow on a private visit and might fly on to Rome and Paris, a reliable source said today.

Diplomatic circles here interpreted the news as a possible approach to the West by Iran under President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

The same source added that Mr. Qotbzadeh was expected to have talks with his Greek counterpart Yeoryios Rallis and with pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement leader Andreas Papandreou.

It was reliably reported that Mr. Qotbzadeh was invited to Greece by the Panhellenic Movement and Greek Moslem organisations. Observers noted that his visit coincided with the first anniversary of the Iranian Revolution.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN AHVAZ PRAISES REVOLUTION

JN082217 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Abu Hassan, PLO representative in Ahvaz, has praised the Islamic Revolution in Iran on the occasion of its first anniversary. In a statement he made on the occasion he said: With the anniversary of the birth of the esteemed Prophet, God's blessing be upon him and his followers, Islam has triumphed again in Iran with the emergence of a new message, which will enable the Islamic nation to regain its ancient glory.

He added: It must be said that the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet has been renewed with the Islamic Revolution of Iran, which was lead by Imam Khomeyni. This revolution is an extention to the revolutions of Mohammad, Imam 'Ali and his son Husayn.

The PLO representative in Ahvaz referred to the influence of the Iranian Revolution on the Camp David accords. He said that the deposed shah was a party to these accords. He said that the Camp David accords are in reality a conspiracy against liberation movements in the region and a protection of U.S. interests.

He added that the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran is another achievement of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, which unmasked all reactionary regimes in the region and exposed their true nature.

In another part of his speech, Abu Hassan referred to the slogan of Allah Akbar, which was raised by the Iranian people in confronting the enemy. He said: Iran has established a new weapon in the world in confronting the enemy.

Bani-Sadr Meeting With PLO Representative

JN100830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Iranian Islamic Republic, received Hani al-Hasan, PLO representative in Iran, yesterday.

PARS reports that the talks they held dealt with Iranian-Palestinian relations and the clashes that are taking place in southern Lebanon.

'Arafat Arrival in Tehran

ID110402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, arrived in Tehran this morning in order to attend the ceremonies for the beginning of the 15th century of Hegira and the first anniversary of the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

'Arafat Interview

ID110524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, leading a Palestinian delegation, arrived in Tehran at 0310 this morning in order to attend ceremonies for beginning of the 15th century since the Hegira and the first anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. He came by private Syrian plane from Damascus.

At Mehrabad airport he was welcomed by a number of the country's dignitaries, the PLO representative, the ambassadors of Syria, Algiers, Lebanon, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Iraq and the charge d'affaires of the Jordanian Embassy.

In a short interview with a PARS correspondent, 'Arafat said that he was glad to come to Iran 1 year after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, when the flowers have started to bloom and Imam Khomeyni's plans have are opening the way [as heard] and Iran's Revolution marches on with robust and firm steps, while the Iranian nation has shown its will by approving the constitution which had been (?prepared) by the Council of Experts and elected its first president, who was sworn-in before our great imam, Imam Khomeyni.

Yasir 'Arafat added: To me, these are historic transitions, not only for Iran but for the Islamic nation [throughout the world], the Middle East and all the earth's oppressed people.

'CRITICAL' SITUATION IN GONBAD-E KAVUS REPORTED

ID091156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Feb 80 ID

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, following yesterday's incidents in Gonbad-e Kavus and the issuance of a statement by the city's governorate calling on the people to maintain calm in the region, our correspondent reports that the situation in the Tokaman Sahra region is generally critical and that women, children and elderly people have been evacuated from the Turkoman-inhabited districts in the city of Gonbad-e Kavus to the countryside.

According to the same report, various groups of people have staged a sit-in at the headquarters of the Turkoman People's Cultural and Political Society to protest these incidents and to warn against foisting an imposed war on the citizens of Gonbad-e Kavus.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that two of those who staged a sit-in have been hit with bullets, but there is new information about their condition. Members of the Guards Corps and police are presently controlling security in the city.

Yesterday's incidents in Gonbad-e Kavus took place at a time when those supporting the organization of the People's Devotee Guerrillas in Gonbad-e Kavus organized a march to coincide with the anniversary of the Sian Kal incident, which culminated in clashes among them and various groups trying to bar the march. During the incident which took place at about 1130 yesterday, some 29 people were wounded and 2 persons were killed as a result of being hit with stones, staves, cudgels and firearms.

In another dispatch sent by our correspondent in Sari the number of the wounded has been given as 19 and those killed as two, who were fired at with shotguns.

By issuing a statement the Gonbad-e Kavus governor called on the people, in view of the situation, to refrain from organizing marches and assemblies. He emphasized that should irresponsible elements try to interfere with law and order in the city, they will be confronted most decisively by the army, gendarmerie, police and the Guards Corps.

According to the latest dispatch from the Guards Corps in Gorgan and Gonbad-e Kavus received by the news and information center and in Gorgan, during yesterday's incident in Gonbad-e Kavus 25 persons were wounded and four martyred after being hit by stones, staves, cudgels and firearms.

According to dispatches received from the Gonbad-e Kavus governorate and the Guards Corps, the city is being controlled at present by the Guards Corps and law and order officiers. Roads leading to and from the city are also being controlled by the Guards Corps.

Revolution Guards Statement

ID091850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 9 Feb 80 ID

["Text" of statement issued by the central headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps on the recent incidents in Gonbad-e; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Those who have faith fight for God and those who do not have faith fight for Satan; so fight Satan since his deceit is very weak--the Holy Koran.

Once again the bloodthirsty hand of foreign merceneries has emerged in Gonbad. The counterrevolution, which is terrified by the flourishing of the Islamic Revolution and the correction of the situation following the peaceful and unprecedented presidential elections, has martyred 12 of our guardsmen brothers in Gonbad. In a futile attempt to create confusion the counterrevolution, which, in its bosses' interests can no longer use the guise of the masses to fulfill the plans of foreigners, on 8 February intended to show its presence in the region by holding ceremonies commemorating the strugglers of Sian Kal [guerrilla action against shah's regime] but were confronted with opposition from brave Muslim brothers in Gonbad.

Suspicious elements threw hand grenades at people in order to create fear and terror and caused the martyrdom of 1 Muslim brother and the injury of another. The Guards Corps of Gonbad was immediately mobilized and dispersed the crowd in order to prevent more deaths. Counterrevolutionary elements barricaded themselves in the city and fired at a car belonging to the Guards Corps of Gonbad. To date 12 have been martyred and many more injured. The people of Gonbad, shouting God is great and expressing their hatred toward the counterrevolutionary acts of foreign merceneries, went to the Guards Corps, the army and the gendarmerie bases and asked for arms to resist the counterrevolution by themselves.

We hereby condemn the activities of the pseudoleftist elements who, lacking humanenesss, intend to create confusion in the region and terrorize people to prove their existence in the region. The Guards Corps of the Islamic Revolution warns these mercenary elements that it will do everything in its power, with the help of Turkoman, Turkish Baluchi and Farsi brothers, to restore peace in the city of Gonbad and will provde the Muslim brothers of Gonbad with all facilities at its disposal. What is more ridiculous is that these false supporters of the masses have asked the Interior Ministry to grant them permission to demonstrate in Tehran tomorrow, in order to hide their crimes.

[Signed] The central headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Gorgan Guards' Statement

ID092056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 9 Feb 80 ID

[Text] According to a report from our reporter in Gonbad-e Kavus, the city is under the control of Guards Corps and the security forces, and the roads to and from the city are guarded by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

In connection with the incidents in Gonbad, the Revolution Guards Corps in Gorgan today issued a statement, which says in part: Dear Turkoman, Turkish and Farsi brothers and sisters of the city of Gonbad-e Kavus, we wish to inform you that Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Kazen Nur (Mofidi) the imam's representative and the Shari'ah judge of Gorgan, together with the governor and some of the guardsmen of this city have gone to Gonbad in order to investigate the recent incidents in this city and find the causes. All residents and various political groups of the city of Gonbad are requested to follow the sayings of Imam Khomeyni regarding unity and solidarity and to refrain from internal differences and to extend the necessary cooperation to Imam Khomeyni's representative and those accompanying him so that the hands of the international imperialism and its lackeys can be cut as soon as possible.

The public prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution of Gonbad-e Kavus has issued the following statement:

The confronting sides of the recent incidents in Gonbad-e Kavus are hereby requested to put down their arms immediately and stop shooting at each other, since this will only result in the slaughter of some of our dear compatriots, and follow the cease-fire regulations to prepare suitable grounds for the restoration of peace in the region and the identification of elements causing the disturbance.

Gonbad Security Council Statement

ID101212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 10 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Friday's confrontations in Gonbad left this town tense yesterday and last night, while sporadic shooting continued.

As a result of these confrontations, some 80 people have been injured and 7 martyred from both the confronting sides and the Revolution Guards. These injured have been taken to the Red Lion and Sun Hospital in Gonbad and the 5th of Azar Hospital in Gorgan, where they are receiving treatment.

According to the order issued by the Security Council of the town of Gonbad, the maintenance of peace has been handed over to the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in Gonbad. Also, in order to stop the confrontations and to prevent any further incidents, indirect discussions have started between the two sides.

The spokesman of the security council of the town of Gonbad-e Kabus, in a contact with our reporter dispatched from the Sari center, said: The news about the martydrom of 12 guardsmen which was broadcast in the news of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran last night is hereby denied. He asked the merchants and government employees in this town to go back to their work as of today, to maintain their revolutionary awareness, to cooperate in restoring the peace and to prevent unwanted confrontation. He asked them to report divisionist elements to the governorate of Gonbad-e Kavus.

Following last night's session of the security council of Gonbad-e Kavus in the barracks of this town, and after a thorough investigation of the recent confrontations in an effort to find the roots of the incidents, a statement was released today by the council. The text of this statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. The confrontations in Gonbad-e Kavus are the result of instigations by some identified, opportunist reactionaries who feel that their interests are endangered. The faces of these antipopular elements are known to both sides.

The security forces and the Guards Corps, who should follow the policy of the imam, have always been supporters of the oppressed masses of the society. They hate fratricide and bereavement among the suffering people, and have not been and will not be the ones to start or to continue the existing confrontations.

We ask the noble and honest people of Gonbad and the revolutionary forces, at the dawn of the anniversary of the glorious victory of the 22d of Bahman, to refrain from becoming involved in confrontations with counterrevolutionary elements.

Therefore, all guardsmen and the confronting sides whatever their positions may be, are requested to refrain from shooting and to keep calm. They should not allow opportunists to penetrate the tight ranks of the masses. Also, according to the decision made by this council, the maintenance of peace has been handed over to our brothers in the Army of the Islamic Republic. They are to guard the town and everybody is asked fully to cooperate with their soldier brothers.

May the struggles of the long suffering oppressed masses by victorious.

[Signed] The Security Council of the town of Gonbad-e Kavus.

Governor General on Incidents

LD101230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] According to reports from the central news bureau, Abdol 'Ali Mostahaq, the governor general of Mazandaran, in a telephone conversation has denied the news about 12 guardsmen being killed in Gonbad, as was published in one of the Tehran papers this morning.

The governor general of Mazandaran said: The governorate general granted permission for marches all over the province on Friday, and the security forces and guards corps were ordered to prevent any confrontation and keep a close watch on the situation. But unfortunately, a confrontation occurred in Gonbad, which resulted in people being killed or injured. The main elements of these incidents have been identified and steps have been taken to arrest them.

The governor general of Mazandaran added: At present, the situation in Gonbad-e Kavus is becoming calm and the sides involved in the confrontation are negotiating. In order to restore peace and calm to the town, a battalion of the ground forces has been sent there to keep an eye on the situation. The guardsmen have returned to their original position in the town of Gonbad.

Speaking about yesterday's incident, the governor general of Mazandaran said: Yesterday, about 200 Turkomans staged a sit-in in the street in front of the political and cultural bureau of the Turkoman people in the town of Gonbad. The guardsmen asked those sitting to disperse but they were shot at by the group staging the sit-in. And this resulted in another confrontation.

Mostahaq added: We do not have exact statistics on the number of people killed or injured in the recent Gonbad incident.

Casualties From Fighting

LD101144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1051 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Iran, in connection with the incidents in Gonbad, has just provided us with a news item. The spokesman of the Guards Corps announced that, as a result of the recent incidents in Gonbad, 12 people have been killed and dozens of people have been injured. He said that four members of Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas group, who instigated this confrontation, have been arrested.

The spokesman added: The communications department of Gonbad has also been attacked. The Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas have taken positions on roof tops and are shooting at the guards base with rifles equipped with telescopic sights. They also have grenade launchers. The confrontation between the raiders and the Revolution Guardsmen is still going on.

Tank Attack on Gonbad

JN101501 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 10 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 10 February--Iranian Army Tanks stormed Gonbad-e Kavus in northern Iran this afternoon. An eyewitness told the INA correspondent that one soldier was killed during the exchange of fire that followed the storming operation. The eyewitness added that the town is still gripped with tension and is completely deserted, due to the conviction that fighting will erupt again at any moment.

Breakdown of Cease-fire

LD101728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the latest report from Gonbad, following attempts by the Islamic Revolution Guards stationed in Gonbad, the cease-fire there lasted till 1820 this afternoon. Unfortunately, at this time the cease-fire was broken by counter-revolutionary elements firing from trenches and rooftops.

More on Clashes

TA110634 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[From correspondents report]

[Text] Clashes that have been taking place in the Iranian city of Gonbad-e Kavus began on Friday when leftwing demonstrators staged a march in support of Fedayeen guerillas. The trouble provides the country's new president, Mr Bani-Sadr, with a reminder that unrest among the various ethnic minorities remains one of Iran's most pressing problems. Here is a report from Nick Cummings-Bruce in Tehran on the latest disturbances:

[Begin recording] Official reports say that army units have been sent into Gonbad-e Kavus to restore order but from the accounts of residents clashes went on and casualty figures continued to rise. At least 10 people have died and between 60 and 100 people have been injured according to latest estimate, with at least 15 people injured on Sunday. Turkoman sources say they have been resisting Revolutionary Guards using grenade throwers and automatic rifles. Revolutionary Guards say they have been coming under fire from snipers and rooftop positions. The Revolutionary Guards have pinned the blame for these disturbances on the leftwing Fedayeen guerilla group, but there is still no adequate explanations as to why clashes over a march by Fedayeen supporters should have errupted into prolonged violence. The Fedayeen backed the Turkomans during bloody clashes in the town 11 months ago, and have been active among Iran's other ethnic minorities, particularly in the Kurdish regions of western Iran. There has also been constant friction between all Iran's ethnic minorities and the often heavy-handed Revolutionary Guards.

Whatever else may emerge as the cause of the latest upsurge in violence, the revival of fighting in this area after almost a year of calm is a grim reminder for President Bani-Sadr of the deep-rooted resentment among the minorities, over what they consider the unwarranted interference of the Revolutionary Guards. [end recording]

SITUATION IN KORDESTAN CALM FOR PAST FEW DAYS

LD091321 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a dispatch from central news unit correspondents, the Kurdish-inhabited regions in the western parts of the country are calm and for the past few days--apart from the sporadic firing which has taken place in (Pil-e Kuh) and (Gerd-e Now) between mercenary elements, controlled and led from outside the country, and members of the gendarmerie--no important incident has been reported.

The gendarmerie commander in Kermanshah, in a telephone conversation with our correspondent, said: The situation in the areas under his protection is calm and, apart from the explosion on the Bayat oil pipeline in Ilam, which was immediately repaired, no other incident has taken place.

On the other hand the spokesman of the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Kermanshah, while confirming the existence of complete calm in the Kurdish-inhabited areas, said: Sporadic shots were fired last night by a number of assailants with the aim of fomenting fear and terror in Kamyaran, but no incidents occurred.

The commander of the Kordestan division, in a telephone contact, also described the situation in the area as calm, saying: On the whole the dispatch of food and fuel in the Kurdish-inhabited areas continues naturally and there are no shortages whatsoever.

Dr Atabak the deputy governor general of Western Azarbayjan, also described the situation in the area as being calm. He said: Because we have sufficient reserves of fuel and public food, which remain untouched, we are continuing to dispatch these materials to various parts of the province in a natural way and, at present, a great quantity of food and fuel is seen in the Kurdish-inhabited regions--more than that in any other part of the country.

According to a dispatch from the central news unit, thanks to the calm which prevails in the region, the government's special mission to Kordestan is due to resume a fresh round of activity in order to solve Kordestan's problems. This will begin after the celebration of the Hegira festivities and the anniversary of the revolution's victory.

KHUZESTAN EXPLOSIONS, TURKISH ISLAMIC RESURGENCE DISCUSSED

JN071122 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0708 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI today published the text of the statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards in Ahvaz in connection with the recent sabotage operation involving a number of oil pipelines in Khuzestan. The paper gives front page prominence to this statement under the headline "Exposure of the Iraqi Role in the Oil Pipeline Explosion."

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI quotes the Revolution Guards' statement as saying that the investigations have established that the explosives used in the operation were smuggled across the Iraqi border and that the mercenary regime in Baghdad, headed by the imperialist agent Saddam Husayn, wanted to divert attention from the growing Islamic revolution in Iraq.

In a political article entitled "All Roads Finally Lead to Islam," ENQELAB-E ESLAMI speaks about current developments in Turkey which, the paper says, herald the historic return of Islam to that secular republic set up by Ataturk after World War I.

The paper says: The effects of the 24 December 1978 incidents in Kahramanmaras are still strongly felt today in Turkish politics. Those incidents brought down the Ecevit government and forced the succeeding government of Demirel to make difficult decisions. Observers believe that Turkish developments are motivated by Islam, which is gradually resuming its place in Turkish politics. Every day brings in new signs of the return of Islam to every aspect of life in Turkey. The Turkish prime minister has said that political violence is escalating in the country and that what has happened in Turkish cities in the past 10 months equals what happened in the past 60 years. It is for this reason that the government has decided to maintain the martial law in 19 main provinces. Still, tension, fear and anticipation continue to characterize the current situation in Turkey after the failure of all government measures.

The signs of a return to Islam in Turkey are becoming more visible each day, the paper concludes.

Armored Troops Issue Notice

GF101435 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian at 1330 GMT 10 Feb 80 GF

["Notice" issued by the 92d Division of Khuzestan Armored Troops; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] We are starting a week that will include the beginning of the 15th century of Hegira and the anniversary of the victory of the great Revolution of Iran under the leadership of the great leader Imam Khomeyni, commander in chief of the army. The Army of the Republic of Iran, which is also participating actively in these celebrations throughout the country, has the honor to announce in this regard that it will hold a march on 11 February. To this end the 92d Division of the Khuzestan Armored Troops, gendarmerie units, police headquarters units and the Revolutionary Guards in Ahvaz Province [words indistinct] at 0830 GMT.

HEART SPECIALISTS VISIT AILING BALUCHI RELIGIOUS LEADER

LD061934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dr Fazel, deputy to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, in a conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY announced that following news of the heart trouble of His Eminence Mowlavi 'Abdolaziz, the leader of the Sunni brothers of Baluchestan va Sistan, Minister of Health and Welfare Dr Zargar sent Dr (Mo'tamedi), the heart specialist and this Ministry's deputy, together with another heart specialist to Zahedan to visit and diagnose the illness of his eminence.

Dr Fazel then added that the dispatch of specialists from Tehran followed His Eminence Mowlavi 'Abdolaziz's reluctance to come to Tehran for treatment.

KERMANSHAH OFFICIALS REPORT SITUATION 'CALM, NORMAL'

LD071156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the situation in the Kurdish-inhabited areas of the country was calm yesterday and today. And so far there has been no report of any clashes or disturbances. A public relations spokesman of the Revolution Guards Corps of Kermanshah, in a telephone report to the central news bureau, said: At present the situation in the Kamyaran, Javanrud, Ravansar and Paveh regions is peaceful and since last night there have been no clashes. The city of Kamyaran is in the hands of the Pesh Merga Kurdish Muslims and the guards exercise overall supervision in the city. According to the same spokesman, the gendarmerie personnel area, as in the past, stationed at the city's gendarmerie post. The commander of the Kermanshah gendarmerie also described the situation in the region within its security umbrella as peaceful, and said that apart from sporadic shooting along the border there have been no other significant incidents in the past 24 hours. Meanwhile, the Kermanshahan governor general, also in a telephone report, stated that the provincial roads are perfectly safe and traffic is moving. From today the transportation of foodstuffs to Paveh and Javanrud has been resumed. He said there were clashes between gendarmerie personnel and a group of assailants at the Gerdeneh gendarmerie post 2 nights ago, but thanks to the resistance put up by the gendarmerie personnel, the assailants were forced to flee.

The commander of the Kordestan division also described the situation in the regions controlled by his division from Sanandaj to Kamyaran as calm and normal.

ESFAHAN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY SENDS MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR

LD072010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Message from Esfahan's "struggling religious community" to President Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Tehran, His Excellency Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the first president elected by the nation and the imam:

A few days have passed since your election as the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and already a flood of congratulations and felicitations has poured over you. Esfahan's struggling religious community expected the great leader of the revolution, His Holiness Imam Khomeyni--may our lives be sacrificed to him--to endorse your president. And now, coinciding with the happy birthday anniversary of the most generous Prophet--may God's blessing and peace be upon him and his scion, and of the Holy Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq, may peace be upon him--this endorsement has been given.

Your Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr, the presidential post is not something for which we should congratulate you. We will postpone the announcement of our judgment on the positions you adopt and actions you carry out until the completion of your term of office. What is now extremely valuable and simultaneously a cause for shouldering responsibilities is the fact that the Muslim nation expressed its confidence in you and the illustrious imam endorsed that on a conditional basis [be surat-e mashrut]. It is hoped that this confidence will endure and the conditions thereof will be fulfilled. And on the eve of the commencement of your tasks we wish to point out to our brother Bani-Sadr a number of points:

1. The constitutional revolution and the days of government by Dr Mosaddeq constituted a great lesson a bitter experience, whereby suffering Iranian people have all realized that whenever the devoted and informed clergy stepped out of the social arena, there would be no other result except harm and servitude. It is hoped that you, who are aware and believe in the necessity of the pioneering work carried out by the responsible clergy, will continue to remain faithful to this principle.

2. You know full well that if the Muslim nation of Iran has decisively voted for you and has so welcomed you in order to entrust you with this momentous trust, this has only been on the basis that it has found in you a man of ideas and action and has believed that you will move along the line of the imam and Islamic Revolution 100 percent. And the people's monolithic welcome to the previous provisional government, in comparison to what happened in its last days, is a revealing lesson, which you will undoubtedly apply as a criterion.

3. Esfahan's struggling religious community, on the basis of the instructions from the leader of the revolution, already extends a hand of sincerity to you for any Islamic cooperation. We are not seeking a weak point in you and your government so that we might attack it. Mistakes are prerequisites of human movement. Rather, we shall march with you shoulder to shoulder so long as you are in step with Islam and the revolution. But should we--God forbid--witness a fundamental deviation from Islam and the revolution, we will do our religious duty.

4. Our nation is on the threshold of electing deputies to the National Consultative Assembly. Mr President, from now on think of harmonizing your actions with the forthcoming Majles, which will undoubtedly be made up of representatives of the people's strategy. You should not wish the Majles to be in step with-and--God forbid--follow you.

In conclusion, we beseech the almighty for your success in carrying out crash, revolutionary and Islamic program, in refurbishing the country's situation and in moving along the path for the liberation of all the meek the world over.

[Dated] 7 February 1980.
[Signed] Esfahan's struggling religious community.

KHOMEYNI SENDS MESSAGE TO COMMEMORATE MARTYRS

LD091746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A celebration was held in the Azadi Stadium in Tehran this afternoon to commemorate the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. At the beginning of the ceremony, some verses from the Koran were recited and then the message of the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, addressed to the families of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and those disabled during the revolution, was read by Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni. Following is the text of the message: [begin Ahmad Khomeyni recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Almighty God's blessing upon the virtuous martyrs who, shedding their blood, watered the blessed tree of Islam. Greetings to those injured or disabled during the Islamic Revolution, those who have made Iran one of the honored nations in the world.

Day by day we realize the depth of the crimes committed by the deposed shah and his cruel supporters. Although it is not clear and history cannot register all these crimes, the crimes of oppressors beyond the limits of the human power, oppressors who give their disgraceful life and the continuation of their crimes the topmost priority [words indistinct]. The lust for supremacy has rendered them deaf and blind. All the oppressed nations should join hands and cut the roots of corruption from their countries. The peace of the world depends on the extinction of oppressors, and as long as these domineering oppressors exist in the world, the oppressed of the world will not have their rightful inheritance which God has given them. Oh, you oppressed of the world from whichever tribe or country you may be, come to your senses and do not fear the rantings of America and other superpowers; make life difficult for them and take your rights with clenched fists. Oh, you Muslims, from whichever tribe or sect you may be, put aside your differences and follow the decrees of the Koran and almighty God. Almighty God has decreed honor on Himself, His esteemed Prophet and the faithful. Revolt against the suppressing governments which have put your lives at the disposal of the enemies of Islam and liberate your countries from the hands of these doomed traitors. God is with you.

I congratulate and condole the families of the martyrs of Islam and wish them happiness and health. I pray for the prosperity and welfare of the injured and the disabled. I pray for the welfare and prosperity of you all.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 9 February 1980. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES TO PARADE IN TEHRAN 11 FEB

LD092120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement announcing that, providing the health of Imam Khomeyni, the commander in chief of the armed forces permits, the army and all the military forces of the Islamic Republic will parade in front of the imam in Azadi Square on Monday, the day after tomorrow. The text of the statement reads:

In His exalted name. As we have previously informed the noble nation of Iran, in order to renew our vows to the imam and the nation, and on the occasion of the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the army and all military forces of the Islamic Republic Republic of Iran will march in front of the leader of the revolution and the commander in chief of the army, Imam Khomeyni, in Azadi Square, on Monday 22 Bahman 1100. We hereby invite the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, honorable members of the Revolution Council, ministers and their deputies, struggling clergy and the champion people of Iran to take part in this historic celebration and be present at the location at 1030.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Message to Parade Watchers

LD110724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0702 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to reports received from Azadi Square, many of the dear fellow citizens who have gone to Azadi Square in order to watch the marches are so full of excitement and zeal that they have engulfed the place where the marches are to take place. All the dear fellow citizens who have gone to Azadi Square are asked to withdraw from the part of Azadi Square that is for the marches.

All the dear ones who have radios among the viewers at Azadi Square, please tell this to the other dear ones; open the path so that the march ceremonies can be held in the desired fashion.

Guards Corps Statement

LD101850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Statement issued 10 February by the public relations office of the Islamic revolution guards corps of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim brothers and sisters, in congratulating the imam of the people on the anniversary of the revolution, according to reports reaching the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, a number of brothers are firing weapons in the air as a sign of joy on the occasion of the eve of the anniversary of the revolution. This is happening at a time when your brother corpsmen in various parts of the country, who are engaged in battle with counterrevolutionary forces, need each and every one of these bullets to confront the enemy. Thus, in accordance with the verse from the noble Koran, we ask compatriots to reserve all their resources and arms for confrontation with the enemy, and to refrain from wasting ammunition, so that we may further strengthen the path to victory of the revolution with our cry of God is great, which our enemies lack.

Collapse of Viewing Stand

LD111122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran under the leadership of the exalted leader, Imam Khomeyni, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and units of the police, gendarmerie, the Revolution Guards Corps and the civil defense corps paraded at the grand ceremonies in the presence of the Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the elected president of Iran, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni. Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO who arrived in Tehran this morning, as well as the Revolution Council members, the chief of the general staff, commanders of the three forces, ministers, religious leaders and over 2 million people from various strata were also present.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondents, from the early hours of this morning crowds of people started going to Azadi Square.

At 1130 Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader, arrived at the ceremony. At this time, the people began to shout slogans "Greetings to Khomeyni", "Greetings to Bani-Sadr", "Palestine is victorious; Israel is defeated" and expressed their feelings. Unfortunately, owing to the inordinate crowds, one of the stands collapsed and several people were injured. The injured people were taken to Piruzgar, Meymanat and (Dehavard) Hospitals. It is to be pointed out that the foreign guests are all safe. As a result of the excessive crowds and the rupture of the cables connecting the transmitter units at the Azadi Square, the radio contact was cut off and filming obstructed.

Bahraini Front Statement

JN101911 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain has issued a statement in Beirut on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of the Iranian Revolution. The front greeted Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian Muslim people, reiterating its cohesion with the revolution.

The statement says: O great Khomeyni, imam of the revolutionaries and leader of the oppressed. O heroic Muslim Iranian people: The Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain expresses its most sincere wishes and greetings on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of the giant Islamic Revolution. The front assures you that the Muslim Bahraini people, who are struggling for the sake of God and to overthrow the internal and foreign despots, stand in one trench with the Muslim Iranian people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In conclusion, the Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain calls on the Bahraini people in particular and on the area's nations in general to stage a procession on Monday, 25 February, in solidarity with the Islamic Revolution.

OIL PIPELINE SABOTAGED IN ILAM PROVINCE

LD101133 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A PARS correspondent, quoting the commanding officer of the Ilam gendarmerie, reports that the oil pipeline situated in the town of (Behloran), in Ilam Province, was blown up by a handgrenade.

As a result of this explosion, the pipeline, which is in the district of the Musian gendarmerie company, caught fire.

The report also says that the fire on the Musian pipeline continued for 2-3 hours and was brought under control by the efforts of the gendarmerie's personnel by shutting down the valves of the oil pipeline. Officials are continuing their efforts to identify those responsible for this incident.

OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES INDUSTRY SITUATION

LD102016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister, in an interview with the reporters of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Syrian news agency and Austrian radio and television at lunchtime today, said: Despite all the sabotage and the explosions in oil pipelines, the noble workers of the oil industry have been able to increase the present output from the oil refineries to a record figure in the history of the oil industry. At present, the amount of crude oil begin refined in the six Iranian oil refineries has passed the 1.05 million barrel mark per day. This is the highest figure ever for refining oil. The highest previous figure is that of the last summer, which reached 930,000 barrels per day. Fortunately, by the reopening of Esfahan oil refinery and the struggle of the oil workers in other refineries, the present figure of crude oil production is 120,000 barrels more than its previous figure [as heard].

The oil minister added: Despite all the sabotage created by the counterrevolutionaries the average figure for the first nine months of the current year was 785,000 barrels per day before the opening of the Esfahan oil refinery; this figure is also 10,000 barrels more than the figure for a similar period in 1977. He added: At this particular point in time it was very important to start the Esfahan oil refinery; this refinery started work with the capacity of 70,000 barrels through the efforts of the Iranian workers and (?experts) on the night of the birthday of his holiness, the most noble Prophet, may peace and God's benedictions be upon him and his descendants. This refinery now, processes 80,000 barrels of crude oil per day. God willing, we shall increase this figure to 100,000 barrels per day within the next few days. Therefore, at present, a quantity of kerosene is being produced which is greater than the real figure of consumption, and their is no need to use our stocks.

About the shortage of spare parts and the employment of foreign experts, the oil minister said: The Iranian workers have shown that, despite all the difficulties and the sabotage by the counterrevolutionaries and their elements, they can be a source of pride for us. We are not so short-sighted to announce that we do not require foreign experts at all, but we shall use the Iranian experts as far as possible. With respect to the spare parts shortage I must say that we have enough spare parts and our noble workers are also able to make many of these parts with their own hands.

The Syrian reporter asked about the relationship between Iran and Syria. The oil minister replied: We are sorry that Syria is not a member of OPEC, for we would have had a good powerful friend in this organization. We prefer that OAPEC, which is an organization of the Arab oil exporting countries, would change to an Islamic organization for exporting oil so that Iran and Indonesia could become members of this organization.

HABIBI DISCUSSES REVOLUTION'S RADIO, TELEVISION POLICY

LD100650 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council sat last night in the presence of Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the chairman, and discussed various national issues.

According to the PARS CORRESPONDENT, at the end of the session, Dr Bani-Sadr, in an interview with reporters, while denying reports of the cabinet change, said that the cabinet might possibly be reshuffled, but it is not true that a new cabinet would be formed.

At the end of the session, Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman for the Revolution Council, in an interview with reporters, concerning the issues that were discussed in the revolution council said while denying the cabinet change, that tabulations regarding the [Majles] elections were completed and approved. The important thing about the tables is that the member for Tehran, Shemiran and Rey have been combined and it was agreed that these three sections that will become one constitutency should have 30 representatives. That is so because Shemiran and Rey fall within the greater Tehran area and therefore are inseparable. Their segregation would lead to difficulties.

Habibi added that in this session the problems of radio and television were discussed and a project was reviewed concerning the general policies of radio and television and the lines that are being pursued. Four of the members of the radio and television council were also present at last night's session. They presented their problems and the problems and objection of the Revolution Council were brought to their attention. On the whole, it has been agreed that this council, with the information that it has received, should make the final decisions concerning the running of radio and television.

Habibi added: Concerning the revelations as I have stated it has been agreed that radio and television should be in the hands of the Revolution Council now more than before. The Revolution Council has made decisions on this. Everybody will be informed later.

Referring to the point that there is no question of the resignation of the ministers, Dr Habibi said that two or three ministers will possibly be replaced. The minister of agriculture has resigned because, regarding the programs that have to be implemented in the next 2 or 3 months, Dr Sheybani has seen fit to resign.

About the Majles elections being held in two stages, Dr Habibi said the decision that has already been made on this has not been changed.

In replying to the question: What are the overall policies of radio and television which have been determined by the Revolution Council? The spokesman for the Revolution Council said radio and television must be at the service of the Islamic Revolution. They should not take sides and they should not be affiliated with a certain party or gang or pressure group. This was accepted as fundamental.

News should be reported realistically; notice should be taken of various matters such as the arts and sports. We have reached the conclusion that, in the case of artistic, musical and like matters, we cannot have a regular revolutionary production next year so that it can fill all of our radio and television programs. Therefore, if we want to be free of trite programming, we should take note of the experiences of revolutionary countries.

Habibi added: We should take sports from among the masses and take it to the masses. We should not foster champions, but sports should be a means to fortify the people, both physically and psychologically.

Habibi added: Concerning ideology, we should note that we should express and advertise the ideology of the Islamic Revolution. Reciprocally, we should also pay attention to other ideologies and see what they say. Concerning the propaganda for the issues of the country, it should be determined what the government does in the course of months and the years and this should be told to the people. If mistakes are made, the government and the responsible officials should admit them.

These were the general lines concerning the policies of radio and television, in the various fields of news, ideology, entertainment and such.

At the end of the session of the revolution council, Mo'infar said to reporters that there are sufficient quantities of kerosene and in the next 2 or 3 days we shall supply sufficient supplies of it to the market.

MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS OUTAGE REPORTED

LD100718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, because of the technical failure in one of the microwave stations, intercity telecommunications has been cut between Kermanshah, Qasr-e Shirin and Ilam, and through this [route], with Sanandaj and Tabriz.

The director general of the telecommunications department of the Kermanshahan Province said in an interview with the PARS correspondent at 0830 that a similar problem which occured in one of the microwave stations 16 days ago was rectified by technicians. Investigations are underway now to locate the place where the technical failure has occurred, and by rectifying the fault communications will be restored between Kermanshah and the said places soon.

PAP: ABADAN GUARDS CALL FOR ARREST OF MADANI

LD081427 Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[By PAP Correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski]

[Text] Tehran, 8 Feb. PAP--President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr made a speech on Iran's foreign policy in a mosque in the town of Qom. Bani-Sadr stressed, while speaking on the Iranian Revolution, that "the ultimate goal of this revolution is to free the oppressed nations suffering exploitation and suppression."

The Council of the Revolution ordered the release from arrest of Minister of Information Naser Minatchi who had been held in detention since February 6 when the revolutionary students had revealed in a television programme the existence of documents proving Minatchi's contacts with the U.S. Embassy and the CIA. The Council of the Revolution declared the minister's arrest illegal and demanded that the allegations against him be considered by the prosecutor general of the republic.

At the same time ENQELOB-E ESLAMI daily published a statement on Thursday by the Revolutionary Guards in Abadan, Khuzestan Province, demanding the arrest of one of the former candidates for presidency and former governor of Khuzestan, Admiral Ahmad Madani, who had allegedly maintained contacts with the U.S. Embassy.

At the same time Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali stated in the name of the prosecutor general that 145 generals, officers and non-commissioned officers had been removed from the Iranian Air Force when they had been found to belong with "counterrevolutionaries plotting against Iran's independence and the territorial integrity". This group which was planning a coup d'etat was barred from leaving the country. Khalkhali also warned that any persons attempting to support the group's members--within the army and outside--would be "severely punished".

EXPERTS ASKED TO REORGANIZE ARMED FORCES

LD101856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A meeting was held at 1600 this afternoon in which President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and the combined Army Staff took part. In this meeting the commander of the Combined Army Staff General Shadmehr, the commander of the airforce, the commander of the navy, the commander of the ground forces and other army officials were present. They discussed the issue of reorganizing the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the end of the 2-hour meeting, General Shadmehr told a reporter of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic: The mission and duties of the army have been established in the constitution. Therefore a group of experts have been asked to reorganize the foundation of the army according to these duties established by the constitution. These experts, by organizing work teams and exchanging ideas, will provide for an organization which will be able to defend the borders of the country, up to the limit of a jihad. This organization will, however, require national assistance for defending the borders of the country.

SUNNI RELIGIOUS LEADER HOSPITALIZED IN TEHRAN

LD101430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1126 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, His Eminence Mowlavi 'Abdulaziz [Sunni religious leader from Baluchestan va Sistan] has come to Tehran, where he was admitted to the heart hospital. His doctor told PARS today that his general condition is satisfactory and that he has been transferred from the intensive care unit to one of the hospital's regular wards.

NVOI DISCUSSES EGYPT, U.S. THREAT TO GULF

GF091826 [Editorial Report GF] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian at 1730 GMT on 9 February broadcast a commentary entitled, "Egypt and the U.S. Threat to the Persian Gulf," which says: The radios and newspapers of the Middle East are linking the military threats of the United States with As-Sadat regime's policy, particularly after the Camp David agreement with Israel. Egypt has been converted into the most reactionary power in the Middle East. Egypt is ready to harm the Iranian Revolution just in order to keep the U.S. interests in the region safe. The foreign policy of As-Sadat proves this fact. The Egyptian president, a tool in U.S. hands, has harmed both Iran and the Arab world. We all know that the United States has 26 warships in the Persian Gulf. We should also note the warship Arizona, which entered Alexandria. In this way Egypt has been converted into a military base of the United States with the aim of attacking Iran and other Persian Gulf countries.

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